The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

MORNING DEW.

BY G. A. SIMCOX.

The dew drops vanish one by one,
That seem to glisten everywhere,
Drawn by the kisses of the sun
Into the thirsty lap of air;
They vanish and they do not die,
Although the thirsty road be dry.

The dew at night will fall in vain
On broken herbage by the way;
The dew will change to gentle rain,
And waken far-off flowers to May!
Yet herbs and flowers in every sky,
In every land, are born to die.

The pleasant thoughts of dawning youth
Are parched away by toil and care.
And leave the dusty road to truth,
The trodden path of duty here;
And yet our pleasant thoughts are true,
Although they pass like morning dew.

They pass from us, their light is shed
On broken works of weary hands;
They pass from us, their sweetness fed
Some nobler toil in happier lands;
Yet every man beneath the sun
Doth all his deeds to be undone.

Our pleasant thoughts are like the dew,
One half of heaven, one half of earth;
They seem to die but they renew
The sacrament of their sweet birth;
But fruitful plants and deeds of men
Are earth, and turn to earth again.

In thirsty fields of barren air
The dew is born to fall in vain;
Our thoughts go up to heaven and there
They change to mists of golden rain,
Whereof the four-fold fountain head
In Paradise is always fed.

Our thoughts that seem to come and go
Abide indeed in God on high;
For he ordains to water so
The only tree that does not die;
And angels in their shadows sit,
But who is he shall eat of it?

Miscellaneous.

THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

"Out again to-night?" said Mrs. Hays, fretfully, as her husband rose from the tea-table, and donned his great coat.

"Yes; I have an engagement with Moore; shall be at home early, have a light in the library, good-by." And with a careless air William Hays left the room.

"Always the way," murmured Lizzie Hays, sinking back upon a sofa. "Out every night. I don't believe he cares one bit about me now, and yet we have been married only two years. No man can have a more orderly house, and I never go anywhere. I am not a bit extravagant, and yet I don't believe he loves me any more. Oh, dear, why is it? I wasn't rich; he didn't marry me for my money, he must have loved me then. Why does he treat me with so much neglect?" And with her mind filled with such frightful queries, Lizzie Hays fell asleep on the sofa.

Let me paint her picture as she lay there. She was a blond, with a small, graceful figure, and a very pretty face.—The hair which showed by its rich waves its natural tendency to curl, was brushed smoothly back and gathered in a rich knot at the back, "it was such a bother to curl it," she said; her cheek was pale and the whole face wore a discontented expression. Her dress was a neat chintz wrapper, but she wore neither collar nor cuffs. "What's the use of dressing up just for William?"

Lizzie slept soundly for two hours and then awoke suddenly. She sat up, glanced at the clock, and sighed drearily at the prospect of the long interval still to be spent before bed-time.

The library was just over the room in which she sat, and down the furnace flue through the register, a voice came to the young wife's ears; it was her husband's.

"Well, Moore, what's a man to do? I was disappointed, and I must have pleasure somewhere. Who would have fancied that Lizzie Jarvis, so pretty, sprightly, and loving, could change to the fretful dowdy she is now? Who wants to stay at home and hear his wife whining all the evening about her headache and all sorts of bothers? She's got the knack of that drawling whine so pat,—upon my life, I don't believe she can speak pleasantly."

Lizzie sat as if stunned. Was this true? She looked in the glass. If not exactly dowdy, her costume was certainly not suitable for an evening with only William to admire. She rose and softly went to her room with bitter sorrowful thoughts, and a firm resolution to win back her husband's heart, and then, his love regained, to keep it.

The next morning William came into the breakfast room, with his usual careless manner, but a bright smile came on his lip, as he saw Lizzie. A pretty chintz with a neat collar and cuffs of snowy linen with a wealth of soft full curls, had really metamorphosed her; and the blush her husband's admiring glances called up to her cheek did not detract from her beauty. At first William thought there must be a guest; but glancing around he found they were alone.

"Come, William, your coffee will soon be cold," said Lizzie in a cheerful pleasant voice.

"It must cool till you sweeten my breakfast with a kiss," said her husband crossing the room to her side, and Lizzie's heart bounded as she recognized the old lover's tone and manners.

Not one fretful speech, not one complaint fell upon William's ear through the meal. The newspaper, the usual solace at that hour, lay untouched, as Lizzie chatted gaily on every pleasant subject she could think of, warming by his grateful interest and cordial manner.

"You will be home to dinner?" she said, as he went out.

"Can't to-day, Lizzie; I have business out of town; but I'll come home early to tea. Have something substantial, for I don't expect to dine. Good-by," and the smiling look, the warm kiss, and lively whistle were a marked contrast to his lounging, careless gait, the previous evening.

"I'm in the right path," said Lizzie in a low whisper. "Oh! what a fool I have been for two years! 'A fretful dowdy!' William, you shall never say that again."

Lizzie loved her husband with real wifely devotion, and her lips would quiver as she thought of his confidence to his friend Moore; but like a brave little woman she stifled back the bitter feelings, and tripped off to perfect her plans. The grand piano, silent for months, was opened and the linen covers taken from the furniture, Lizzie thinking—

"He shan't find any parlor more attractive than his own, I am determined."

Tea time came, and William came with it. A little figure in a tasty bright silk dress, and smooth curls, and oh! such a lovely blush and smile, stood ready to welcome William as he came in; and tea time passed as the morning meal had done. After tea, there was no movement, as usual to the hat rack. William stood up beside the table, lingering, chatting, till Lizzie also rose. She led him to the light warm parlor in their pretty glow of tasteful arrangement, and drew him down beside her on the sofa. He felt as if he was courting again, as he watched her fingers busy with some little needle work and listened to the cheerful voice he had loved so dearly two years before.

"What are you making, Lizzie?"

"A pair of slippers. Don't you remember how much you admired the pair I worked for you, oh! ever so long ago?"

"I remember: black velvet with flowers on them. I used to put my feet upon the fenders and dream of blue eyes and bright curls, and wished time would move faster to the day when I could bring my bonnie wee wife home, to make music in my house."

Lizzie's face saddened for a moment, as she thought of the last two years, and how little music she had made for his loving heart, gradually wearing it from its allegiance. Then she said:

"I wonder if you love music as you did then?"

"Of course I do. I often drop in at Mrs. Smith's for nothing else than to hear the music."

"I can play and sing better than Miss Smith," said Lizzie, half pouting.

"But you always say you are out of practice when I ask you."

"I had the piano tuned this morning.—Open it and we will see how it sounds."

William obeyed joyfully, and tossing aside her sewing, Lizzie took the piano stool. She had a very sweet voice, not powerful, but most musical, and was a fair performer on the piano.

"Ballads, Lizzie?"

"Oh! yes. I know how you dislike opera music in a parlor."

One song after another, with a nocturne or lively instrumental piece, occasionally between them, filled up another hour pleasantly.

The little mantel clock struck eleven.

"Eleven! I thought it was about nine. I ought to apologize, Lizzie, as I used to do, for staying so long; and I can truly say, as I did then, that the time has passed so pleasantly I can scarcely believe it is so late."

The piano was closed, Lizzie's work put in the basket, and William was ready to go up stairs; but glancing back, he saw his little wife near the fireplace, her hands clasped, her head bent, and large tears falling from her eyes. He was beside her in an instant.

"Lizzie darling, are you ill? What is the matter?"

"O William, I have been such a bad wife! I heard you tell Mr. Moore last evening how I had disappointed you; but I will try to make your home pleasant, indeed I will, if you will forgive and love me."

"Love you? O Lizzie, you can guess how dearly I love you!"

As the little wife lay down that night she thought:

"I have won him back again! and better than that, I have learned the way to keep him!"

THE GREAT MINING CALAMITY.

A most appalling calamity occurred at the Avondale Coal Mine, Monday morning, the 6th inst. The mine is in the Wyoming Valley near Swanton, Pa.

The shaft of the mine descends downward 236 feet, and from the bottom of the shaft two long chambers extend one 800 and the other 1200 feet. The workmen had descended into the chambers and had been there but a few hours, when the wooden partition of the shaft caught fire from a furnace below, and in a short time the opening of the shaft was closed by the falling debris so as to exclude fresh air. The action of the fire upon the coal produced carbonic acid gas which in a few hours smothered and killed every collier at work in the chambers, numbering 108 men.

As soon as possible the dead bodies were removed and the spectacle presented is described as most ghastly and heart-rending. The victims were poor men, who with their families, formed the once flourishing village of Avondale, and after the disaster the whole village was in the greatest distress, each family having suffered from the loss of father, brother or husband.

The New York *Times* has the following particulars:

The working compliment of men was one hundred and fifty-six, and it was known that eighteen men were out at the time of the fire attending the funeral of a comrade, which should have left one hundred and thirty-eight in the mine, nor can any one explain why so many bodies were not found. Despite the thorough explorations which have been made, some believe that more dead bodies will be found, and the general disbelief engenders many rumors that new heaps of bodies have been discovered. There is no reason, however, to suppose that the exact extent of the calamity is not now known, and that one hundred and eight was the exact number of lives lost by want of an air-hole in Avondale mine.

The fever of excitement through all the mining region has not diminished. This having been funeral day, the suspension of business was general, and trains to and from the scene of the calamity have been densely crowded, especially in the latter part of the day, one of thirty-seven platform cars carrying over three thousand people. The attendance at the mines has been greater than on any day since Monday, and at one time not less than ten thousand were gathered about the fatal shaft.

The scenes at the various funerals were heart-rending to the extreme, when thirty-seven men were borne in one *cortege* by ten hearses, and as many wagons, early in the afternoon to the Welch cemetery at Swanton; 1,500 people comprised the escort, and the bells of all the churches were tolled. One woman, on the arrival at the grave, with shrieks of lamentations, threw herself on her husband's coffin, breaking the lid, and could scarcely be removed, while others with difficulty were prevented from throwing themselves into the grave. A father was buried with a son on either side, and a stricken wife and mother stood dumb and tearless at her loss. At 7 P. M., the scenes were repeated on a lesser scale, when a second funeral of eleven bodies and afterward five took place, the interment being made in the same cemetery; other burials also took place at Pittson and Wyoming. Fifty-seven have been interred to-day, leaving fifty-one for sepulture to-morrow.

The mining village of Avondale has been nearly depopulated, the head of nearly every family has been taken to the tomb, and in some cases two or more members have been taken away. Monday last, it was a flourishing, happy village; to-night there are only five men left in the hamlet. With rare exceptions, the victims were Welsh, and married men, and were the most excellent and experienced miners in the valley. The widows are fifty-nine and the orphans one hundred and nine. A number of the men had children living in the old country. The destitution is great and requires immediate relief. Three and a half months strike had reduced all the families to the verge of starvation, the men not being at work long enough to receive any pay. There never was a case that appealed more strongly to the charitable. The bitter feeling in reference to the disaster has not diminished to any extent, and the affair is eagerly discussed in hotels, trains, and wherever persons congregate.

There are others of these mines that have no separate air holes, there are thousands of miners who have but one avenue of escape from threatening dangers. The miners know this, and hence the feeling they have manifested since Monday is excusable if not justifiable. They are as a body, morose, irritable, almost savage and dangerous. For the time, capital has no rights that labor is bound to respect, and the miners are everywhere absolute masters. An instance or two will show exactly how these men feel. When the heap of bodies was discovered in the gangway the first reached with the exception of one, was that of Evan Hughes, the "inside boss;" it was passed by many times and was not touched until many of the bodies more remote had been picked up and carried by it.

A party of correspondents of the press from distant cities, essaying to enter the line for the purpose of gaining intelligence, were met with a torrent of abuse, and only accomplished their purpose at great personal hazard. Coroner Wadham, attempting to show a party of gentlemen, the tunnel, were driven from its mouth by the miners, and himself and party assailed "as paper-collar wretches." A decent suit of clothes, or more properly a dress showing the wearer to be something else than a miner, seemed enough to provoke the wrath of these poor fellows who have been unmanned by the horror that had come upon their comrades, and the perils surrounding themselves.

AID FOR THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The Commercial Exchange has voted $2,000 and George W. Childs gives $1,000 for the families of the Avondale sufferers.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 10.—The Committee appointed for the relief of the Avondale sufferers organized to-night, electing E. C. Waddams, President; Henderson Gaylord, Treasurer. W. L. Webster, Secretary of the Relief Committee, was appointed to attend to and relieve the immediate wants of the needy.

The various committees throughout the country are requested to forward without any unnecessary delay, any contributions they may have on hand, or may hereafter receive to Henderson Gaylord, Treasurer, Plymouth, Pa.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Test Oath---Opinion of the Attorney General.

The following is the communication of Attorney General Hoar to the Secretary of War, under date of August 28, 1869, conveying the opinion that the Test Oath should not be exacted of the Virginia Legislature:

* * * * * * * *

By the statutes of April 10, 1869, the registered voters of Virginia were authorized to vote on the question of the adoption of a constitution for the State, and at the same time to elect officers under it subject to the approval of Congress. The vote has been taken in pursuance of the provisions of the act, and the election held, and some parts of the constitution submitted have been adopted by the people, and others rejected.

The parts of the proposed constitution thus adopted, if they shall be approved by Congress, will be the constitution of Virginia, under which all its officers will be required to act, and the qualifications as well as the duties of those officers will be determined by it. When Virginia is restored to its proper relations to the country as a State of the Union, its officers and Legislature will be such as the constitution of the State provides, deriving their powers from that instrument, and it will clearly not be in the power of Congress to impose any requirements of additional qualifications upon them different from those which under the Constitution of the United States may be required in all the States. If, therefore, any tests were to be imposed upon members of the Legislature not provided by the constitution of Virginia, or any restriction imposed upon the people of the State in their choice of officers not recognized by it, and not made applicable under the legitimate powers of Congress to all the States, the Legislature and officers would not, in my opinion, be the Legislature and officers of Virginia under its constitution. I do not see that Congress can undertake to furnish the State with a suitable legislature to start with, or to exercise any control over its composition which could not be exercised over subsequent Legislatures. I am therefore of opinion that the oath prescribed by the statutes of 1862, and by the statutes of July 19, 1867, chapter 30, sec. 9, required to be taken by all persons "elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority," is not to be required of the officers of the State of Virginia or members of the Legislature elected under its new constitution.

It does not seem to me that the provisions of the ninth section, which are applicable to the government of the State under military authority, were intended to apply to the Legislature and officers under whom the State is to be restored to its proper relations to the Union, and by whom the government of the State is to be administered after its restoration. This opinion is strongly confirmed by a reference to section 2 of the same act, which authorizes the commander of any district named in the act "to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officers or persons holding or exercising, or professing to exercise any civil or military office or duty in said district under any power, election or appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof," and to detail a competent officer or soldier of the army to perform such duties. It would be impossible to suppose that Congress could intend that a Legislature under the constitution of a State could have its members appointed by a detail from soldiers of the army. The only reasonable conclusion seems to me to be that it was not intended that any such Legislature should be allowed to exist and act until reconstruction was completed, except for the limited and qualified purposes requisite to reconstruction.

But, on the other hand, I fully concur with the view of the General commanding in Virginia, that under the reconstruction acts of Congress, no officer or Legislator is competent or should be permitted to exercise any of the functions or powers of his office within that State except so far as those acts themselves provide, without taking the oath which is referred to in the statutes of 1867, above quoted. The act of April 10, 1869, requires the legislature to meet at a time which it designates. That it is to meet implies that it is to come together for some purpose. It is required under the previous law to act upon the question of adopting the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States before the admission of the State to representation in Congress. I am of opinion, therefore, that it may come together, organize, and act upon the amendment, but that until Congress shall have approved the constitution and the action under it, and shall have restored the State to its proper place in the Union by recognizing its form of government as republican, and admitting it to representation, the Legislature is not entitled, and could not, without violation of law, be allowed to transact any business, pass any act or resolve, or undertake to assume any other function of a Legislature, if the test oath has not been required of its members; and that no officer elected under the new Constitution can enter upon the duties of his office, without taking the oath, while military government continues.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] E. R. HOAR,
Attorney-General.

Malayan Ferocity---Running a Muck in Macassar.

A European resident of Macassar gives a vivid description in Malay:

"One morning as we were sitting at breakfast Mr. Carter's servant informed us that there was an 'Amok' in the village; in other words that a man was 'running a muck.' Orders were immediately given to shut and fasten the gates of our enclosure; but hearing nothing for some time, we went out and found there had been a false alarm, owing to a slave having run away, declaring he would 'amok' because his master wanted to sell him. A short time before, a man had been killed at a gambling table because, having lost a dollar more than he possessed, he was going to 'amok.' Another had killed or wounded seventeen people before he could be destroyed. In their wars a whole regiment of these people will sometimes agree to 'amok' and then rush on with such energetic desperation as to be very formidable to men not so excited as themselves. Among the ancients these would have been looked upon as heroes or demigods who sacrifice themselves for their country. Here it is simply said they made 'amok.' Macassar is the most celebrated place in the east for 'running a muck.' There is said to be one or two a month on the average, and five ten or twenty persons are sometimes killed or wounded at one of them. It is the natural, and therefore the honorable mode of committing suicide among the natives, and is a fashionable way of escaping from their difficulties. A Roman falls upon his sword, a Japanese rips up his stomach, and an Englishman blows out his brains with a pistol. The mode has many advantages to one suicidually inclined. A man thinks himself wronged by society—he is in debt but cannot pay—he is taken for a slave, or has gambled away his wife or child into slavery—he sees no way of recovering what he has lost and he becomes desperate. He will not put up with such a cruel wrong, but will be revenged on mankind, and like a hero, he grasps his kris-handle, and the next moment draws out a weapon and stabs a man to the heart. He runs on with bloody kris in his hand, stabbing at every one he meets. 'Amok! Amok!' then resounds through the streets. Spears, krisses, knives and guns are brought out against him. He rushes madly forward, kills all he can—men, women and children—and dies overwhelmed by numbers, amid all the excitement of a battle. And what that excitement is, those who have been in one best know; but all who have ever given way to violent passions or even indulged in violent and exciting exercises, may form a very good idea. It is a delirious intoxication, a temporary madness that absorbes every energy."

An Eight Years' Pestilence in India.

The *Friend* of India says: "It is almost impossible to conceive anything more deplorable than the state of the fever stricken villages of Hooghly and Burdwan. The magnitude of the calamity and the utter helplessness of the people, while they excite our pity, almost lead us to despair. In the short space of eight years the fever has, it is calculated, swept away two thirds of the inhabitants of the deserted villages. In some places the mortality has been far greater. When the East India railway was opened Pandooah was a flourishing town, numbering six thousand nine hundred and seventy one souls. In 1862 the feaver appeared, and since that time five thousand two hundred and twenty two persons have fallen victims to its attacks, and the miserable remnant wander like spectres round their malaria stricken homes, diseased in every limb and bearing on their pinched and saddened faces the unmistakable marks of an early death. The state of the children, who have a lifetime of work before them is even more deplorable than that of the grown up men. 'I do not think,' writes the sanitary commissioner after visiting these villages, that I exaggerate when I say that five-sixth of the children under eight years of age have spleens four times as large as natural. Infants are to be seen like famished objects, bearing the expression of pinched and ghastly old age, their ribs starting outward, and the usual tumid spleen bulging forward with ominous convexity. They more resemble monstrosities one sees preserved in pathological museums than anything else. An atmosphere of silent dispair seems to hang over the worst villages, and no wonder, for everything is rotting—the air, the ground, the vital organs of the people.

The Mound Builders.

G. F. Adye writes from Newtonville, Spencer county, Indiana, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* as follows:

This country is rich in such American antiquities. Indian arrows, wedges, stone hatchets, pessels and mounds are plenty. One of the most prominent mounds can be seen on Corn Island, near Troy, by the travelling public. It is half a mile above the coal landing; has a large two-story frame house on it. A cellar and a cistern have been dug on it. The mound covers three acres, and is about twenty feet above the general level. About twelve inches below the surface is a layer of flat stones, under which human bones of a large size are found in abundance. Skulls larger than the whole head of a man are found. The lower jawbone can be placed over the jaw and flesh of a large man's face. The whole skeleton is very large. An excavation near by shows where the dirt was obtained. Inclosed I send you two teeth taken from the upper and lower jaw of a human head, which was obtained twenty one feet below the surface. They are large and sharp, and show the carnivorous habits of a larger race of man than the present. Half a mile from this mound is another of less proportions, but every way similar. Also twenty or thirty small mounds are not far off all containing bones, &c. In one was obtained a wedge of pure copper, that weighed over a pound. The mounds are full of bones from top to bottom, showing that large numbers were buried there.

In this connection I will speak of a very large mound near Peterburg, Pike county, Indiana. It covers about four acres at the base; is one acre on top, and about seventy feet high. Here also an excavation shows where the dirt was obtained. Human bones of immense size, hatchets, arrows, &c., here also mark the habitations of a warlike race of giants.

The timber and soil of these mounds and excavations are the same size and depth and general appearance as the surrounding country, showing great antiquity of the mounds and builders.

The Hurricane in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.

The hurricane last night extended over most of Eastern Massachusetts. At Nabant a large dwelling and stable were blown down, and the depot on the steamboat wharf was blown into the sea. At Hull every boat at anchor in the harbor was driven ashore or sunk. The windows of the Mansion House were blown in, and the outbuildings unroofed.

At Higham the streets were blocked with trees and barns and chimneys. Agricultural Hall, in Mansfield, was leveled with the ground. In Abington, three church steeples fell, and a large nail and tack factory in South Abingdon, was unroofed. At Braintree the steeple of the Congregational Church was carried off level with the roof.

At Newburyport and towns further east, the gale was less violent. The damage to fruit trees, shrubbery and corn is immense in all directions.

Nearly every vessel in Boston Harbor dragged their anchors, and many collided, sustaining damage. The Sagamore House, on Nantucket beach, was swept from its foundation. The inmates escaped injury, having just left the house for safer quarters. The gale along the eastern coast was the most terrific experienced for years.

The Marine Hospital had one-third of the roof blown off. The fog-bell at Portland Head Light was blown over the bank into the sea. The gale raged fearfully on the coast. Every description of vessel dragged anchors and drifted hopelessly.

This heavy storm extended throughout New England.

Eleven Rebellions.

Since the organization of the federal government eleven attempts have been made to resist its authority. The first was in 1782—a conspiracy of some of the officers to consolidate the thirteen States into one and confer the supreme power on Washington. The second in 1787,—Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts. The third in 1794,—called the whiskey insurrection of Pennsylvania. The fourth in 1814,—by the Hartford convention. The fifth in 1820,—on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. The sixth was a collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal Government in regard to lands given to the Creek Indians. The seventh was in 1820, the Cherokees in Georgia. The eighth was the memorable nullifying ordinance of South Carolina. The ninth was in 1842,—in Rhode Island, between the suffrage association and the State authorities. The tenth was in 1856,—on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the federal authorities. The eleventh was the attempt at secession.

In the Rocky Mountains of Wyoming Territory there is a second twilight. At the setting of the sun each night a dense mist gathers on the mountains, and for about half an hour shuts out the light, after which a bright light shoots suddenly out from the horizon all around and up to a small circle in the centre, with a livid glare of the most dazzling chromatic colors. This display lasts for about an hour and passes gradually away. The phenomenon is characterized as strange and beautiful, yet fearful. It is undoubtedly caused by the sun's rays refracted from billions of minute drops of water in the banks of mist.

Cows in milk should be kept quiet at all times. Chasing by dogs or rude boys is one of the most harmful in a dairy. Docility, a quiet life is the life for Bovine.—She will give more milk, will give it readily and will love to be milked if kindly treated.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,
Special Agent for the North Carolina Press and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office Goldsboro,' N. C.
Are authorized agents for the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Resources of North Carolina.

CONTINUED.

In pursuance of the policy which we have marked out for our guidance, to present to the readers of the PRESS the very great and peculiar advantages with which nature has endowed our State, we shall place before them the profits to be derived from Fruits, Grapes, Wines, and Market Gardening.

The census returns of orchard products are a safe guide to the valuable fruit growth of North Carolina. In 1860 the whole value of these was $643,688, a sum unexpectedly large. Peaches in the Eastern counties, and apples, with peaches, pears and cherries, in the West, make up the market fruits. The apples are peculiarly fine, the native varieties doing better than those cultivated at the North.—All the counties of the interior lying somewhat elevated above the deeper river valleys, are very favorable to orchard fruits.

Some of the finest fruits known, south of New York, are of North Carolina origin, and native seedlings of this State are conspicuous for size and fine flavor. Wilkes and Rutherford counties, with Surry and Yadkin and Forsyth, East of Blue Ridge and Buncombe county, West of it, are celebrated for fine apples and fine cherries. The requisites for fine orchard fruits appear to be more fully met in the climate of Western Carolina, indeed, than in any part of the country South of New York. Peaches belong more particularly to all the counties from Forsyth eastward.

The uncertainty of "peach seasons" in New Sersey, Delaware and Maryland, renders it important to extend their growth to warmer localities, and now attention is being directed to the belt from North Carolina to Georgia, corresponding in position relatively to the sea on one side, and to the inland districts on the other, which the Northern peach region has. Heretofore so little attention has been given to planting out largely, that the capacity of the section has not been proved. That it is very great, however, cannot be doubted. The peach tree is almost indigenous here; it comes early and grows to great size. The only question, is that of transportation; but with care in packing it should be practicable to ship from Newbern or Norfolk with dispatch and safety.

As the season is a full month earlier than that of ripening in Delaware, the question of competition is not in the way. Cheap and safe transportation has already been provided through a semi-weekly line of steamers, from Wilmington to New York, which can put any such products in market in fifty hours, while by railroad only thirty-six hours is required.

Wine, in the census of 1860, shows a standard product of North Carolina. Three leading American grapes have their origin here. The Scuppernong, the Catawba and the Lenoir. The Catawba is the most important grape of general cultivation in every part of the United States, where grapes will grow at all. It is the favorite on Lake Erie, as well as in its native district of Western North Carolina. This grape is claimed to be a native of Buncombe county, and the Lincoln or Lenoir, is a native of Lincoln county. The Isabella grape is often accredited to Western North Carolina as its place of origin. Universally cultivated as it is, it is certain that its best growth is in the elevated lands of the Southern States.

Another valuable grape, which is a native of North Carolina, is the Lenoir, just referred to, promising much as a wine-grape, and still another new one, is called the North Carolina Seedling. All observers are struck by the evidences which most parts of both Virginia and North Carolina afford, of the great adaptation they have to the growth of grape vines, wild or cultivated. In the low country, the gigantic Scuppernong grape, is without a parallel in the world for magnitude of growth, and abundance of production. Taking these facts as a basis for our guidance, who does not at once perceive that the culture of the grape, can and will become an item of great importance. All that is necessary is for some few energetic pioneers, to take hold of the work, and show their neighbors what can be done, and the lapse of only a few years will reveal to the eye many a slope and hillside now covered with broom-sedge, presenting a far more grateful picture of staked or trellised vines, bending beneath their clusters of purple and luscious fruit.

The merry voice of the vintners by day followed by the husking song at night will be token that diversity of product and pursuit which alone can secure true comfort and independence for our people.

Incidents of Travel in Europe by a Salemite.

CONTINUED.

Our readers will, no doubt, remember that we took leave of our young tourist friend, Warner, last week, in Paris.

In that city he attended two concerts given by the Imperial Conservatoire, which were fully equal to what his most sanguine expectations could have led him to anticipate. In company with a friend, he next visited Aix la Chapelle, to enjoy the annual Rhine festival held in that city. He here enjoyed a symphony of Beethoven, which he deems the finest musical performance of the kind, and the best rendered of any he heard abroad.

After three months, he again passed into Switzerland, and spent August and September in wandering on foot among the giant Alps. One tour of more than ordinary interest was made among the Monte Rosa chain. Leaving his hotel before 4 o'clock in the morning, after about an hour's walk, accompanied by two guides, he struck the Gomier glacier, the largest amongst the Alps. Standing upon this immense expanse of solid ice amidst those awful mountain solitudes, their faces were turned eastward to see the day dawn. On one side, was the Monte Rosa chain with its two distinguishing peaks, the one bearing the same name of which it constitutes a part, and the other known as the Matterhorn. The latter loomed up in all its immensity and grandeur with its dark summit, against the deep blue of a sky studded with more intensely brilliant stars than he had ever before gazed upon. After a tramp of several hours over the glacier, the party ascended the immense snow-capped peak of Cima di Jazzi. Although at an elevation of 13,000 feet, the air was comparatively mild and pleasant. Looking southward, the immense plain of Italy was bounded by the blue and distant horizon. Standing amidst the snow and ice of eternal winter, the soft and hazy dimness of summer enveloped the vast plain beneath. To the left, the whole range of Alps, peak upon peak, stretched away into dim and distant Tyrol, disappearing at their further extremity in the haze of the atmosphere. On the west their view was bounded by the Monte Rosa chain, whilst behind them the Gomier glacier extended far down into the vallies of Switzerland. Descending the Cima di Jazzi peak, the party crossed over a small glacier and traversed a mountain path, passing along the narrow top of a huge ridge of snow, crossing the Schwarzenburg, another immense glacier, in their course.

During this time our tourist was tied between the guides, a rope attached to each of them encircling his waist to guard against an accidental tumble on his part into one of those fissures or openings in the ice known under the name of crevasse. Descending the glacier they found themselves in the adjoining valley, after a tour of half a day in snow and ice.

He availed himself of the opportunity of hearing the great organ at Friburg, an object of special interest to all American and English travellers. The monster instrument is played upon every afternoon and evening during the summer months, for the benefit of visitors. Its powerful tones produced a great impression upon him; but to use his own phrase, he stated that he would have preferred more "honest" organ music.

His prolonged stay in Italy ended with a trip to the beautiful vale of Chamounix.

After all the grand, the romantic sights encountered, he freely admits that Mt. Blanc produced the greatest sensation of the beautiful and sublime.

In October, he returned to Munich, and entered the royal conservatoire of music, at Dr. Buehlow's suggestion. He spent a year of hard labor at piano, organ and theory. Availing himself of a two week's vacation at Easter, he crossed the Tyrol mountains, and travelled by rail into Italy, visiting Verona, Padua and Venice.—Reaching the latter in a bright moonlight night, all his preconceived notions of the glory of Venice, the city by the sea, were more than realized. Never did more enchanting scene bewilder the vision, and it was late at night before he could close his eyes to the marvels of beauty and loveliness which seemed to sleep in quiet beauty around him. Morning, however, unfortunately dissipated the illusion of the dream. By day-light everything looked dull, gloomy and decaying, reminding the beholder of past glories now vanished and passed away.

Leaving Venice, he crossed the Adriatic, and spent three happy days with a friend in Trieste.

He again recrossed the Austrian Alps and whiled away a week in Vienna. He was more pleased with the general appearance of this city than any of the others that came under his observation. It is beautifully built, everything is full of life and gayety, and the greatest kindness and cordiality are manifested towards strangers. The inhabitants are pleasure-loving, and throng the theatres and operas at night. He returned to Munich and passed over to London, having attended another Rhine festival at Cologne, and found it convenient to include Rotterdam in his route.

In London he was much gratified by attending the Handel festival, where he heard some of that master's great works rendered by 4000 musicians, and was much struck with the precision in time of this immense number of performers.

His time in England was very limited, but he was, nevertheless, enabled to gain an impression of its highly beautiful and picturesque scenery. A short trip over the country was amply sufficient to reveal to his eye its well trimmed hedges, its groves here and there of Druidical oaks, its cleanly and neat villages with their beautiful gothic churches, its fine old manor houses, and its beautiful landscapes.

He found time to visit the old and justly celebrated ruins of Kenilworth castle.—Reaching the spot on a beautiful sunset evening, the first object of interest that presented itself was the porter's lodge, known as Robt. Dudley's building, which still has his initials above the door. After crossing a long green sward, he came to the mass of ruins now overgrown with ivy which once constituted this historical stronghold. Whilst wandering amidst these crumbling fragments of past grandeur, the sun was setting, casting a flood of soft mellow light over a lovely lanscape of meadow and field, and fancy, was busy recalling the time when Queen Elizabeth and her gay court held their revels here.

Having returned to the continent and closed his studies in Munich, he attended the wedding of a friend in the Rhine district. The ceremony was performed in the village church. Tables with refreshments were placed for the guests in the open air, and in the evening the whole air was lighted with fire works. Very excellent music lent an additional charm to the occasion, and dancing was kept up till late at night. Next day the guests participated in an extensive pic nic. On this, as on other occasions, he was forcibly impressed with the open, free-hearted hospitality which was extended to him in a foreighn land.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Atlanta, Georgia, (in which nearly every house has been built since the war,) has now a population of 30,000, there are at present over 400 houses in course of erection.——The most extensive fire which has ever swept over the Dismal Swamp is still raging there.——During the funeral services of Ex. Gov. Worth, all offices and places of business were closed, and flags displayed at half-mast, on the public edifices and printing offices.——It has been decided that Magistrates have no final jurisdiction in case of larceny, but simply to discharge or bind over offenders to the Superior Court.——The hog crop in Tennessee is greater than it has been in any one year since the war.

We learn that six or eight counties in the Eastern part of this State will harvest corn enough to bread the whole State. Several counties in California have yielded 110,000 tons of wheat for exportation.——It is estimated that 119,000 bushels of new wheat have come to Annapolis Maryland, market, within the past two weeks, against 45,000 bushels during the same period last year.

CROPS IN THE GREAT WEST—GLORIOUS PROSPECT.—The report of the crops which we published yesterday from the farming region of Ohio is most promising. From all quarters we read such phrases as these: "Wheat crop magnificent, oats splendid, hay crop unequaled;" 'wheat, oats and potatoes have not been equalled in the last twenty years;' 'harvest laborers receive two dollars a day and found, field hands average twenty dollars a month and found,' and so on. The fruit crop, too, with the exception of apples, which appears to be short in quality, this year, is as abundant as it is in our own vicinity and in the States south of us. So far the prospects of the agriculturist in the great West are beyond all expectations. Reports from Europe state that the harvests are very prosperous. In England the grain crop is regarded as a fair average, and if there be any more needed we can supply it at moderate prices. With these facts before us we may safely calculate that popular disturbances are not very likely to occur during the coming winter, for cheap bread makes a happy people.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* thus speaks of the corn crop in that State:

Although the severe drought has greatly shortened the crop of corn throughout Kent and Sussex counties, the yield in the northern section of the State is a very heavy one, and it is seldom that finer fields are seen in the most of New Castle county. There are localities too in Kent and Sussex where the crop is a fine one. A gentleman from Laurel tells us that he has not seen for years a heavier yield in that neighborhood than that now being gathered, and our correspondent at Lewes writes elsewhere a very cheerful account of the crop in that part of Sussex county. On the whole, therefore, we regard the corn crop of Delaware as being very nearly or quite, an average, notwithstanding the drought, and when considered in connection with the very large returns of other products, it affords reason for lively satisfaction at the result of the year's husbandry.

In Raleigh papers the Public Treasurer gives notice that interest on bonds issued in aid of new railroads, due on the 1st of April, 1869, will be paid on the presentation of the proper coupons at the treasury of the State or at the Raleigh National Bank. Interest hereafter falling due on said bonds will be paid at the above mentioned places.

RETURN BORROWED PROPERTY.

Some gentleman in Salem or Winston, (I have forgotten who it was,) borrowed my plot of the town of Salem, months ago, and has failed to return it. Whoever has it will please do so, and oblige

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 23, 1869.

LATEST NEWS.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, assumed the duties of his office, on the 21st inst. His first appointment was that of William E. Cameron, editor of Petersburg "Index," as his Secretary. Capt. Cameron was an officer in the Confederate army and one of the first and most determined supporters of the Walker Republican ticket in the late political campaign.

MAINE.—At the recent election in Maine, the Democrats gained one Senator and four Members of the House. Five districts to hear from.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Gold opened in New York, Wednesday, at 37¼.

North Carolina bonds closed in New York, Tuesday, at 51½ for old, and 47 for new.

Cotton 28¼.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.—The last number of this popular Magazine is always said to be the best. Certainly its enterprising publisher will sustain its brilliant reputation, and spare no efforts or expense to render it the best parlor Magazine in America. How he can afford the expensive premiums he gives, in addition to the postive cost of such a periodical, for $3,00 per year, is one of the mysteries of publishing. The magnificent picture by Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, of the "Pic-nic," now offered as a premium, both to members of clubs and single subscribers, we know to have sold for ten dollars per copy, and considered cheap at that. This is surely going to the extent of liberality. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

LITTLE CORPORAL, published at Chicago, Ill., is worthy of being promoted to a captaincy, and would be if all its little boy and girl readers were to get together and hold and election. The price is a dollar a year, and it is worth five; and just now, the terms are more liberal still, for the publishers, Alfred L. Sewell & Co., propose to send it the balance of this year and all next, to all subscribers whose names are sent in before the last of October for $1.

The September number of the CAROLINA FARMER is upon our table. It fully sustains its reputation as a first class agricultural journal. Its proprietor intends, on the 1st of November, to change it from a monthly to an eight-page Agricultural and Family weekly, the price remaining at what it now is, $2 per year in advance. Address W. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Mr. DANIEL REICH, who was recently elected to the office of Magistrate, in the Southfork District, without any solicitation on his part, after due reflection, has come to the conclusion that, under the circumstances, the decision of the Supreme Court and the action of the Board of Registers, he cannot accept the office.

This explanation is due to his friends and fellow-citizens who supported him for the office of Magistrate.

Charleston.

It is a matter of interest to note the relative progress made by the different Southern States in the way of recuperation from the disastrous effects of the war. Probably no State in the South was crippled more seriously than South Carolina, and for a considerable time after the close of the war the business of Charleston, its chief city, seemed utterly paralyzed, while it began to revive with more or less animation at other points. During the last business year, however, South Carolina seems to have taken a start that promises to put her again in the way of prosperity. The *Courier*, in making a retrospect of the year, notes with satisfaction the increasing strength of their financial position and the better condition of the banks, founded upon the favorable crops and good prices, and the establishment and energetic development of many new branches of industrial pursuit. The following is the estimated value of the exports from Charleston during the coming season: Cotton, Upland, 300,000 bales, at $100 per bail, $30,000,000; cotton, Sea Island, 15,000 at $200 per bail, $3,000,000; rice, 45,000 tierces, $2,500,000; phosphates 30,000 tons, $300,000; naval stores, 75,000 barrels $250,000; lumber and timbar 20,000,000, feet, $200,000; domestics and yarns, 15,000 bales, $2,000,000; sundries, $1,000,000. Total $39,250,000.

The apple crop of Patrick county is very large, and at least 20,000 gallons of brandy will be made.

STATE NEWS.

A car load of tobacco on the down train of the Wilmington and Weldon road, was destroyed by fire at Rocky Mount, on Friday last. The fire was caused by sparks from the engine, and the cars and contents were entirely consumed. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000.

J. W. Thomas, of Thomasville, indicted for perjury, was tried, in the Superior Court of Guilford County, last week, and found guilty. A sentence of six months imprisonment, and $1,000 fine, was rendered, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Dr. J. G. Arrington, of Nash, will at the request of the President, read a paper before the Agricultural Society during Fair week in October on Poultry raising.—*Standard.*

THE INSANE ASYLUM.—We mentioned, yesterday, that this institution was full to its utmost capacity. On Wednesday a patient was brought from Caswell county, and was refused admission for want of room. Public notice has been repeatedly given on this subject in the papers and circulars sent to county officers of every county in the State notifying them that it useless to send patients to the Asylum without first writing to the Superintendent to ascertain that there is room for them.

The papers of the State would do a favor to the authorities in their respective localities by calling attention to this matter in their colums.—*Sentinel.*

CLOSED.—The stockholders of the North Carolina Real and Pesonal Estate Agency, brought their labor to a close last week, says the *Standard.*

GENERAL NEWS.

The gold receipts for duties during the last three months at the Savannah (Ga.) custom-house were $97,576 exceeding those of the corresponding months of any year since Savannah became a city.

A car containing 825 cases of fruit, of which 728 were filled with grapes, arrived in New York the other day from California. The grapes were entirely jolted to pieces by their seven day's journey. The road from Chicago to New York was much rougher than that across the plains.

The police have gotten hold of one William Tanbridge, who has been selling photographs of United States Treasury notes 'without a license,' for that his offence is limited, it seems. He passed under the name 'Gumbridge' and 'Noyes,' and is said to have made fifty thousand dollars by the swindle.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Sept. 8.—The Allentown Iron Works were burned to-day. Loss, three hundred thousand dollars. It throws one thousand men out of employment. The company owning the works paid one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per month wages.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New York, has 2,600 members, and a library of 3,000 volumes. Its new building on the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, will be completed in October, at a cost of $475,000.

At a coin sale in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, a New Jersey cent, 1787, realized $25; United States, 1798 silver dollar, $10; United States 1804 cent, $12; United States 1799 cent, $5; United States 1797 dime, $12; United States 1745 dime $4; United States 1793 cent, $7.

Two hundred and forty-nine horses arrived at Omaha on the 26th of August on the Pacific Railroad, direct from California. They are Spanish cross-breeds, destined for New York and Pennsylvania.

Handkerchiefs made from the ramie-fibre are extensively sold and used in New Orleans. They equal linen in softness and fineness of texture. The cultivation of the plant has commenced in Louisiana on a large scale.

Mr. Seward says the coast line of Alaska and its islands is 26,000 miles in extent while that of the rest of the United States is but 10,000. The area of the former is 557,000 square miles.

The capitol at Washington cost $13,000,000. The total expenditures upon public buildings and grounds are estimated at $43,000,000.

The sponge trade at Tampa, Florida, is increasing. Companies are preparing to enter in the business on an extensive scale.

According to the affidavits on file in the Louisiana auditors office, there are in that State more than five hundred veterans still living who fought with Jackson in he great battle of January 8th.

Large Arrival of Snakes and Monkeys.

On Saturday afternoon the bark Zingerella, Captain Shaw, arrived at this port from Bissan, on the west coast of Africa. The bulk of her cargo consisted of hides and peanuts, but by way of variety she also brought five boa constrictors and four large dog faced monkeys. The largest of the serpents is twenty-eight feet long and weighs nine hundred and odd pounds. On its arrival it had not eaten for six weeks. Its meal at that time consisted of twelve small cats and a good sized dog, which it disposed of in the course of a night. On Saturday night, showing signs of hunger, a live cat was given to it which it speedily crushed and swallowed. A second live cat still remains in the cage. The wretched animal evinces extreme terror at the presence of its deadly foe. This is the largest serpent ever brought to this country. It is immensely powerful, as the effects of climate have hardly yet lessoned its natural vigor. The other serpents range from eighteen to twenty-three feet in legth. The reptiles were taken to the yard of a boarding house at No. 12 North square, where they have been inspected by large numbers of persons. It is expected that they will soon be purchased by some managaria proprietor.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Mrs. Rawlins.

There will be a very general feeling of sympathy in the South for this afflicted lady. During the war she resided at Vicksburg, Miss., as a friend in the family of Mr. Lum, a permanent citizen of the place. Her maden name was Hurlburt, if we remember correctly. She was greatly admired and respected by all of the Confederate officers who were visitors of the house. Pleasant and winning in manner, the charms of her society and her manifold courtesies and kindness to all of them will be remembered by those who were among the many who were cheered by her kindness and elegant hospitality. Among the throng of her admirers was a brave young officer belonging to Wither's battalion of artilery C. S. A., who awakened a deeper feeling than friendship in her who was destined to hear of his death-rest on the lines shortly afterwards during the last memorable siege. When Gen. Grant, with the late Gen. Rawlins as chief of staff, entered Vicksburg, Mr. Lum's house was occupied. Here it was she met her late husband, who, touched by her great worth and charming qualities, subsequently offered himself and was accepted. All the Southern officers who were at Vicksburg will bear testimony to the undeviating courtesy of Gen. Rawlins in his intercourse with them, and his afflicted widow will now have their heartiest sympathy in her great bereavement.

Escape from a Shocking Death.

A German named Miller lately arrived in this country, boarding in Happy Alley, back of Ann street, came near losing his life yesterday in a singular manner. He was alone in his room in an upper story, unloading a huge iron chest about the size of a small ark and twice as large as a Saratoga trunk. When he had nearly completed the work, and while leaning over to get some article at the bottom of the chest, Miller lost his balance and fell in. His heels struck the lid and brought it down making him a fast prisoner by means of the spring lock attached. The old fashioned strength of the chest and of the fastenings resisted the prisoner's most vigorous efforts to break his bonds, and his half stifled cries could not be heard by the other inmates of the house, who were all down stairs. The agony of the moment was intense, as may be well imagined, considering the narrow confines of such a prison and the remoteness of all help. Fortunately the window of the room was open, and the surpressed cries of suffering were heard by a lady in the adjoining yard, who instituted inquiries, and these led to an investigation, in which the searchers were directed to the trunk by the moans of the imprisoned man. There was no time for delay. An ax was speedily brought to bear upon the trunk, and the lid forced open. The poor man was found to be almost exhausted, but was soon revived by the fresh air and proper applications, though it will be some days before he is completely over the terible fright the accident has given him.—*Baltimore Sun.*

An Immense Grapevine.

The Santa Barbara (Cal.) *Press* correspondent says:

I have seen the big grapevine. The owner says is forty-two years old. The trunk is nearly circular, and at ten inches from the ground is thirty-nine inches in circumference; at three feet from the ground, at the smallest place, it measures thirty-six inches; and at five feet it measures forty-six inches in circumference; immediately above this measurement it swells out much larger and parts into branches. It is supported by a frame-work six or seven feet high, containing sixty-six posts from three to eight inches in diameter, and covers about 4,320 square feet of ground. Several limbs are nine inches in circumference at thirty feet from the trunk, and one of the branches at forty eight feet from the trunk is seven and three eighth inches in circumference. It now has over 5,000 clusters of grapes on it growing finely. The owner, and others familiar with it, tell me that the clusters will average, when ripe about two and a half pounds each; but call them two pounds each, and it makes over five tons of fruit from one vine in one year. Several persons made estimates on it last year, when the fruit was ripening, by counting the clusters on ten feet square, and weighing some average clusters. Their estimates varied from four to six tons. This is probably the largest grape vine in the world.

Extraordinary Self-Immolation.

The following statement appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

All the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia are fairly thrown in the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported from the government of Saratow. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the empire, preaching self destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than seventeen hundred people assembled in some wooden houses, and having barricaded the doors and windows, set the buildings on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishment which they inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to Heaven.

MARRIED,

On the 18th of August, by Elder P. Oliver, at the residence of the bride, in Davidson County, Mr. JAMES H. DANIEL to Miss MARY L. FREZER,—all of Davidson.

DIED,

In Hope, Ind., on Sunday, 12th, inst., Mr. MICHAEL MILLER, of rheumatic affection, at the age of 72 years and six months.

In this place, on Saturday morning, Mrs. LOUISA HALL, wife of Mr. Joseph O. Hall, aged 34 years.

Interesting Account of the Salt Lake Country.

The Washington *Star* publishes an interesting editorial letter from Salt Lake City, from which we take the following extracts:

A CURIOUS FEATURE OF SALT.

It is a singular fact, that Salt Lake has within the last half-dozen years risen some nine feet, and the point we visited, a submerged farming land, the fences of which are still standing in the water. Far up the hill sides, bounding the valley, may be seen the well marked water line, showing the height formerly reached by the lake. Should it ever reach a similar height, the Mormon problem will be solved, so far as Salt Lake City is concerned, by the burial of the place an hundred feet or more under the brine. The Mormons account for the rise in the lake by the unusual amount of cloudy and rainy weather of late years by which the process of evaporation has been retarded: but as they seem to count also a permanent increase in the rain-fall of the valley in consequence of its being brought into cultivation, the same cause which have produced the present rise in the lake may continue to operate until it has overcome the moderate elevation of the city above it.

Salt Lake has four rivers of considerable size constantly contributing their waters to swell its bulk, and yet it has no outlet whatever—at least no visible outlet. Under hot, unclouded suns the work of evaporation is undoubtedly rapid over its broad extent of 40 by 120 miles, but any change in the atmospheric conditions to arrest the evaporation may change the whole aspect of affairs in the valley in a few years.

The lake has a number of mountainous islands, more like the bold, rugged islands of the Mediterranean in picturesque effect, probably than any others in the country. These with the wonderful indigo blue of the waters, the rich, cultivated valley, and the background of snowy mountains, make up a picture of varied and striking beauty. Hundreds of gulls and snipe occupied the shore as we drove up, and seemed disinclined to move, affording a tempting opportunity for a shot had we been provided with guns. On alighting, some of our party found some interesting specimens of horned toad hopping about in the grass. The water of the lake appeared clear at a little distance, but on closer view it was found to be perfectly alive with a whitish semi-transparent animalculæ, and the shores of the lake were covered with the dead insects in such numbers as to make a sort of scarf. The insects were from half to two-thirds of an inch in length, shrimpish in shape, and lively as vinegar eels, affording rather as striking contradiction to the writers who have set down Salt Lake as utterly destitute of animal life. On entering the water for a swim, our host warned us to beware of letting the brine enter the mouth, nostrils or ears, as it would cause acute pain in consequence of its strength, but the novelty of our experiences in attempting to keep the body under water were so novel that shouts of wonder and explosions of laughter greeted every new effort and catastrophe, and soon to all this added the spitting, sputtering and sneezing from the introduction of the pungent water to the nose and month. It caused violent bleeding of the nose with some, and we all had occasion to remember the brine with some depth of feeling.

The water of Salt Lake, according to Stansbury, contains more than twenty per cent. of chloride of sodium, and its specific gravity is greater than any other body of water except the Dead Sea. We waded out some distance to get sufficient depth for immersion, and our progress was amusingly fatiguing in consequence of the density of the water. It was almost as tiring as to wade through very heavy snow; and the attempt to move the hands rapidly through it was about as successful as through quicksilver. One could sit motionless in the water, and float as comfortably, as if seated in an arm chair, or lie extend upon the back with most of the body out of water. But when essaying to swim, it was with great difficulty that the feet could be kept sufficiently submerged to enable the swimmer to "kick out." A stick thrust down into the bottom would in a moment shoot up out of the water with such force as to leap more than its length above the surface. On emerging from our bath the encrustation of salt upon the skin was so thick as to cause the oddest sensations—something like that of having suddenly acquired an inflexible metallic skin—and it was only after washing in a fresh water stream entering the lake that we began to feel like ourselves again.

For one thing, it developes a tremendous appetite to bathe in Salt Lake, and it was a pretty hungry party that gathered under the shade trees of that Mormon farmer, near the lake, to partake of the good things brought out in such profusion from our friend Cannon's magical baskets.

THE BOILING SPRINGS.

On our return to the city, we stopped to inspect the Hot Sulphur Springs, hot enough to boil eggs, and, indeed, we found some eggs in a cloth bag immersed in the water for economical cookery, the property, probably, of the people in a cabin adjoining. It was proposed to test their powers of endurance in the way of parboil by thrusting our hands into the bubbling pool. I found it convenient to remove mine at the end of about two seconds, but K stood it four seconds—and wore gloves for a month afterward! The water flows from the mountain side in a strong stream forming a large pool, and the waste goes off to form a pretty little lake, known as Hot Spring Lake, much resorted to in the summer for boating, and in winter for skating. The sulphur of the water froms from the bottom of the pool in the shape of marine plants of brilliant colors, and so deceptive is the resemblance to living plants, that it needs close examination to undeceive one. The water, as I have said is of boiling heat, as it issues from the base of the mountain, and the pool is fenced in to prevent accidents.

NORTH CAROLINA, FORSYTH COUNTY. } Superior Court, Spring Term, 1869.

Ordered by the Court that witnesses in Civil Suits will attend on Thursday the first week of the term.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Sept. 24, 1869. 49-tf

SUNDAY SCHOOL NOTICE.

At a late meeting of the Forsyth County Sunday School Union, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. A. VOGLER, President.
Rev. W. W. ALBEA, Vice President.
J. T. LINEBACK, Secretary & Treasurer.

MANAGERS:

Rev. C. L. Rights, Rev. S. G. Heitman,
Rev. Samuel Doub, Rev. J. C. Patterson,
Rev. A. W. Craft, Thomas L. Spaugh,
Rev. R. P. Lineback, C. L. Hege.

As the wish was general, that every branch of the Christian Church should be represented in this Union, a resolution was adopted, that as soon as we had members from the other denominations, not now represented in our Union, we would select a manager from each, until the next annual election, when the Board of Managers should again consist of 7, as originally contemplated.

A further resolution was adopted, to have a General Sunday School Celebration in the Public Square, in Salem, on the last day of September, being

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1869.

to which all the Sunday School children of the county, their parents, and all friends of Sunday Schools, are cordially invited.

It was also determined upon, that if the necessary funds to defray the expense can be raised, to provide a Love-feast of cake and coffee, for all the children, on that day. To do this, we invite all friends of the cause to contribute;—*all who love to make children happy!—all who love to do good!*—and to send in to either one of the Officers, such contributions as they feel in their heart willing to make, either in money, flour, sugar, coffee, lard, or anything of the kind.

We want a free-will offering! The Lord loveth the cheerful giver!

We would ask the President or the Superintendent of every Sunday School that intends being present, to notify the President or Vice President of our Union, on or before Saturday, the 25th inst., of their coming, and what number of children they expect to bring. This is necessary in order that the proper arrangements may be made.

On the Saturday preceding the General Celebration, being the 25th inst., there will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Union, in the forenoon, and a general meeting of the Union in the afternoon.

By order of the Board.

Salem, N. C., September 13th, 1869. 2t.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler.

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., September 17, 1869.

Bacon, 20 to 23 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents.
Beef, 8 to 10 cts.
Coffee. 25 to 30 cts.
Cotton Yarns, $2 25 wholesale, 0 0(retail.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 15 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 per 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 00 per 100 pounds.
Fruit, dried blackberries, 11 to 13 cents.
Pitted Cherries, 20 cents.
Apples, 4 to 8 cents
Peaches, unpeeled, 8 to 10.
" peeled, 10 to 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Lard, 20 to 23 cents per lb.
Leather, Sole, 33½ to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; $6 50 per keg.
Peas, 1 00 cents per 56 lbs
Rags, 4 cents per lb.
Rye, 1 25 cents per 56 lbs.
Sugars, 15 to 20 cents.
Salt, Full weight Sacks $3 00.
WHEAT. $2 00 per 60 lbs.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 per bushel.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Butter. 25 cents per lb.
CORN, 1 25
Iron. Bar, 6½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 60 a 65 cts per bush. Sheaf 20 to 25c. doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 8 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1870,

NOW READY!

Price Reduced.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Address, L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

New Books! New Books! FOR THE FALL TRADE, 1869.

THE COMET; or the Earth in its varied phases, past, present, and future,

A Supply of School Books,

including McGuffey's Sixth Reader, Quackenbos' Grammar, Davie's Geometry, Draper's Natural Philosophy, Fulton and Eastman's Book Keeping, and other books in use in this section of country.

GOOD NOVELS:

Diamond Pickwick, Little Dorrit, Bleak House, David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, Mutual Friend, Moonstone, No Name, Queen of Hearts, Crossed Path, Armadale, Woman in White, Woman in Red, Dead Secret, Prairie Bird, No Man's Friend, Fair Play, How he won Her, Changed Bride, Hard Cash, Love me Little, &c., White Lies, Never too late to Mend, Foul Play, Lost Manuscript, Chaplet of Pearls, &c.

COLORED DRAWING PAPER,
PERFORATED BOARD, &c.

Call at Blum's for Books and Paper

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION. 1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 & 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS,

ILLUSIONS, BLONDS, LACES, RUCHES, NETTS and CRAPES, FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, STRAW BONNETS, and LADIES' HATS, Trimmed and untrimmed SILK, VELVET and FELT BONNETS and HATS, SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS.

The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with ROWELL'S PATENT DOUBLE COG-WHEELS, and the PATENT STOP, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it, and with the aid of Doty, we feel that we are masters of the position."—*Rev. L. Scott, Bishop M. E. Church.*

"It is worth one dollar a week in any family."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"In the laundry of my house there is perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention."—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

"Every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money, and contentment."—*Rev. Dr. Bellows.*

"Friend Doty—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success.—I assure you 'our Machine' after a year's use, is thought more of, to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any circumstances."—*Solon Robinson.*

"Your Washing Machine has been in daily use in our laundry, and the housekeeper expresses herself as highly pleased with it. It certainly accomplishes a greater amount of work, with less labor, and does not wear the clothes near so much as the old fashioned washboard. By using it, one laundress is dispensed with."—*Wm. M. F. Round, Superintendent of Infant's Department of St. Catharine's Nursery, N. Y. City.*

PRICES.---A Fair Offer.

Send the retail price, Washer, $14, Extra Wringer, $9, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines, free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer and Universal Wringer.

Canvassers with exclusive right of sale make money fast selling them.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, *Gen. Agent.*
32 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

NEW STOCK AT THE SALEM GROCERY!

MAIN STREET.

IF YOU DOUBT IT

Come and see that cheap bargains can be had at the Salem Grocery, where everything is kept usually found in a first class establishment.

Call and Ask for what you Want.

We solicit your patronage and will strive to please.

R. A. JENKINS.

Salem, Aug. 20, 1869. 44-3m.

TOBACCO!

We can furnish Tobacco of all grades, both Smoking and Chewing, manufactured by R. A. Jenkins, Sen.

Call at the Salem Grocery.

WANTED---AGENTS to sell a new book of great value to Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen of all trades and occupations.—13th edition now ready. The

FARMERS' and MECHANICS' MANUAL.

Edited by GEO. E. WARING, JR.

Author of "Elements of Agriculture," "Draining for Profit and for Health," and formerly Agricultural Engineer of Central Park, New York.

500 Octavo Pages and over 200 Illustrations.

The *New Orleans Times* says: "It is a book which should be in the hands of every Farmer and Mechanic."

The *New Orleans Picayune* says: "So valuable a book should be found in the house of every Farmer and Mechanic; its elegant illustrations will make it welcome everywhere.

Active men and women can make more money and give better satisfaction in selling this book than any work in the field.

Send for 16-page circular, telling all about it.

E. B. TREAT & CO., *Publishers,*
No. 654 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FRESH ARRIVAL AT CROSLAND'S!

Linseed Oil,—best Tanner's Oil,—Spirits of Turpentine, A, B, Ex C and E refined SUGARS;—more superior 25 cent COFFEE.

TO ARRIVE,

Mackeral,—Mullets,—Cheese,—White Lead,—Varnishes of all kinds,—a full assortment of Paints, in oil and dry;—Paint Brushes, &c., &c.

250 SACKS OF SALT,

on hand, for sale, either here or at High Point,

Large lot of

BACON,
LARD,
MOLASSES.

Produce bought for cash.

B. F. CROSLAND.

Salem, Aug. 20, 1869. 44—1m.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

What Everybody Says Must Be So.

The Conqueror of all Snuff.

G. W. G. GGGGG & AX'S
G. W. G. AAAAA & AX'S
G. W. G. IIIII & AX'S
G. W. G. LLLLL & AX'S

CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED

SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF

Has been fully tested and pronounced by all amateur dippers to be the best SNUFF now in use. Its superior taste and pureness from all drugs and injurious ingredients, commonly used in the preparation of other snuffs, has gained it a wide world reputation.

Do not fail to try it for you will like it. Ask for it and take no other.

For sale by all dealers in Salem and Winston.

Patterson & Co., E. A. Vogler, } Agents for Salem N. C.

Rowland Bros., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Norfolk, Va.

L. J. Bossieux, Wholesale Confectioner, Agent for Richmond, Va.

E. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE.—The high reputation that our Snuff has attained has induced certain manufacturers to imitate our TRADE MARK; the superior quality of our snuff does not lay in the trade mark but the superior quality of tobacco it is manufactured of.

G. W. GAIL & AX.

August 18, 1869—43-1y.

Photograph Albums.

Photograph Albums in great variety, embracing NEW STYLES at reasonable prices.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A new and elegant lot of Autograph Albums.

India Rubber solid Balls,
Indelible Pencils,
Pomade, Black and Brown,
At the BOOKSTORE.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION.
for sale at BLUM'S

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a general course of University Lectures, will be opened.

Entire expense, including board, $85 to $100.

All the benefits of the Institution are offered free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President.

SOLOMON POOL.

Chapel Hill, July 6th, 1869.

July 9—3w.

NORTH AND SOUTH LAND AGENCY.

BRANCH OFFICE SALEM, N. C.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR Lands, will do well to place them in the hands of this Agency for sale.

Farms, Mill Properties, Iron Works, Water Powers, and valuable property of all kinds, extensively advertised throughout the Northern and Eastern States.

HEGE BROTHERS, Agent.

Salem, July 30, 1869. 41-tf

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.

For sale at BLUM'S

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Persons wishing improved and imported stock of all kinds from the Stock Farm of Jenkins, Skiles & Co, can get all necessary information by calling on

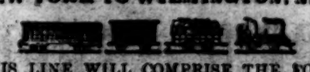
R. A. JENKINS.
at the Salem Grocery,

Aug. 20, 1869. 24-3m.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C



THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,..... .....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, ... " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE,..... " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD,..... " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections via Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.

WORTH & DANIEL, Agts. Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.

Feb. 23, 1869.—tf.

NEW BOOKS

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
Art of Amusing,
Habits of Good Society,
Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the BOOK-STORE.

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF

HORSE DOCTOR. HORSE TAMER,
Guide in the management of Animals,
American Cook Book,
Family Receipt Book,
Family Doctor,
Frugal Housewife.
Letter Writers,
Etiquette, At BLUM'S

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.

The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

NOTE BOOKS,

Being a compilation of Church Music,

(as cheap as the cheapest,)

At BLUM'S:

HARMONIA SACRA,
SOUTHERN HARMONY,
CHRISTIAN HARMONY,
PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODY,
CHRISTIAN HARP.

DIME AND HALF-DIME MUSIC,

comprising the most popular songs and instrumental pieces of the day.

The following list embraces some of the most popular pieces:

HALF-DIME SERIES:

Captain Jenks, Flying Trapeze,
Blue Eyes, Arm in Arm,
Beautiful Bells, Up in a Balloon.

DIME SERIES:

My Soul to God my Heart to Thee,
Anvil Chorus, Sleep Well, Sweet Angel,
Wedding March, Grand Duchess Waltz,
The Nun's Prayer, Carnival of Venice,
Indian March, Orphu Aux Enfers Galop
etc., etc., etc.

For Sale at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES AND HYMN BOOKS.

Family Bibles,
Bible Dictionaries,
Life Scenes from the Four Gospels.

Moravian Hymns,
Methodist Hymns,
Baptist Hymns,
Christian Harmony,
Presbyterian Psalmodist,
At the BOOKSTORE.

NOVELS.

THE DESERTED WIFE, and a choice selection of New Novels, just received at the BOOKSTORE.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

At BLUM'S.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer!

Death to the Living! Long live the Killers!

Sold by Dealers Everywhere!

July 30th, 1869. 1 m

PAPER WINDOW SHADES

AND FIREBOARD PRINTS.

A new supply at the BOOKSTORE.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,

Just Received

and opened for sale at

PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of

NOTIONS

we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls, Perfumery,
Threads, Soaps,
Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings, Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

HATS

is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Felt and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (Shelly Bro. & Co.,)

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found

GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

kept in Stores selling general merchandise.

We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo, Spices
Madder, Dye Stuffs,
Soda, Oils, &c.

Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

STATIONERY,

suitable for our customers. Of

HARDWARE

we have an excellent variety:

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of SUGARS and COFFEES, and the very best CUBA MOLASSES.

We are still Agents for

Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,

and COTTON YARNS.

Also for

CEDAR FALLS SHEETING.

All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken when persons do not buy.

☞ CALL UPON US AT THE OLD STAND

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,

One door North of the National Bank.

PATTERSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S,

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY BIBLES,
OIL PAPER,
CRAYON PAPER,
COLORED CRAYON,
GUM CUPS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $17,000,000 IN GOLD.

Daily Cash Receipts, $20,000 in Gold.

AS AGENT FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY. I am prepared to insure all kinds of public and private Buildings, at reasonable rates.

JOHN A VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1869. 41-tf

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.

For sale at BLUM'S.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Sohonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving.

For sale at the
SALEM BOOK-STORE.

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

☞ A UNIVERSAL TONIC. ☜

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by DR. N. A H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere.

JAMES T. WIGGINS.
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.,) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28–1y.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25–1y

CAUTION!

We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert th "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**
March 19 22– m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
AT BLUMS.

Plantation for Sale,
NEAR SALEM.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N.C., containing **115 Acres**, of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

DAMAR VARNISH
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STOE
PAPER WINDOW SHADES
AND FIREBOARD PRINTS.
A new supply at the BOOKSTORE.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS
&c., &c., &c.
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,
POST--OFFICE BUILDING,

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL
purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,
various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

CHOICE
GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
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